

ÆDUI or **HEDUI**, a Celtic people, N.E. France, who were delivered from subjection to the Sequani, by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 58; but afterwards, opposing him, were subjugated by him, 52. Their insurrection headed by Julius Sacrovir, A.D. 21, was quelled by C. Silius.

ÆGATES ISLES, W. of Sicily: near these, during the first Punic war, the Roman consul, C. Lutatius Catulus, gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, 10 March, 241 B.C. Peace ensued, the Romans obtaining Sicily and a tribute of 3200 talents.

ÆGINA, a Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, 485 B.C.; and taken and its works destroyed 455. Its inhabitants, expelled, 436, were restored by the Spartans, 404; they renewed war with Athens, 388, and made peace, 387.

ÆGOSPOTAMI, (the Goat-rivers), in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian war.

A. E. I. O. U., (for "Austrie est imperare omnia universi," (German, *alle Erde ist Oesterreichs*), "Austria is to rule all the world,") was the motto of the weak and unfortunate emperor, Frederick III. 1440-1493.

ÆLFRIC SOCIETY, founded 1842; closed 1856; published "Homilies of Ælfrie, archbishop of Canterbury," and other Anglo-Saxon works.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, built on the ruins of Jerusalem by the emperor Adrian, 130.

ÆMILIA, the name given to the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, united to Saragania in 1806, and now part of the kingdom of Italy.

ÆNEID, the great Latin epic poem, relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 21 B.C. by Virgil, who died 22 Sept. 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C.; Judges xiv. 12) is the earliest on record. Gale attributes ænigmatical speeches to the Egyptians. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. In Nero's time, the Romans had recourse to this method of concealing truth. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II. about 1173) is a medieval specimen:—"Hic jaceat in omnia Rosa mundi, non Rosa mundi; Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonised by a principal branch of the Hellenic race about 1124 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities both on the mainland and the neighbouring islands; Mitylene, Lesbos, was considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1050, who wrote on it, but it was known before.

ÆOLINA, a free-reed wind-instrument, invented by Wheatstone in 1829.

ÆOLOPILE, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the 17th century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines; a similar apparatus is described by Vitruvius, first century, A.D.

ÆQUÍ, an ancient Italian race, were subdued by the Romans, and their lands annexed, after a long struggle, 471-302 B.C.

ÆRAS, see *Æras*.

ÆRATED WATERS. Apparatus for combining gases with water were patented by Thomson

in 1807; F. C. Bakewell in 1832 and 1847; Tylor in 1840, and by others. **ÆRATED BREAD** is made by processes patented by Dr. Dauglish, 1856-7.

ÆERIANS, followers of Aerius, a presbyter, in the 4th century, who held that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter; that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians; that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed; and that prayers should not be offered for the dead. *Epiphanius*.

ÆEROGRAPH, see under *Air*.

ÆEROLITES, see *Meteors*.

ÆERONAUTICS and **ÆEROSTATICS**, see *Balloons* and *Flying*. The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was established by the duke of Argyll and others, 12 Jan. 1866. Annual meetings.

ÆEROPHORE, an apparatus invented by M. Demayrouze, to enable persons to enter a noxious inflammable atmosphere. It comprises an air-pump, lamp, and flexible tubing. It was tried at Chatham, 12-14 Jan. 1875, and reported successful.

The name *A. ephor* was given to an apparatus, invented by a German engineer, to introduce a very fine water-cloud into textile factories to nullify the injurious effects of the frictional electricity generated by the machinery. In 1850 the apparatus was reported successful in Germany and England.

ÆERO-STEAM ENGINE, see under *Air*.

ÆESULAPIUS, god of medicine: his worship introduced at Rome, about 291 B.C.

ÆESOP'S FABLES, see *Fables*.

ÆESTHETICS (from the Greek *aisthesis*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "Æsthetica" was published in 1750.

ÆETHIOPIA, see *Ethiopia*.

ÆETHIOPICA, see *Romanes*.

ÆETIANS, followers of Ætius, an Arian heretic about 351.

ÆETNA, see *Etna*.

ÆETOLIA, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who is said to have accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, the Æetolians became the rivals of the Achæans, and were alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

The Æetolians join Sparta against Athens . . . B.C. 455
The Æetolian league of tribes opposes Macedonia . . . 323
Invaded by Antipater during the Lætanian war . . . 322
Aid in the expulsion of the Gauls . . . 279
Invade the Peloponnesus, and ravage Messenia (Social War), and defeat the Achæans at Crphæa . . . 220
Philip V. of Macedonia invades Æetolia, and takes Thermum—Peace of Naupactus concluded . . . 217
Alliance with Rome . . . 211
Deserted by the Romans, the Æetolians make peace with Philip . . . 205
War with Philip, 200; he is defeated at Cynoscephalæ . . . 197
The Æetolians invite the kings of Macedonia, Syria, and Sparta, to coalesce against the Romans . . . 193-2
Defeat of the allies near Thermopylæ . . . 191
Conquered by the Romans under Fulvius . . . 189
Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party . . . 167
Æetolia made a province of Rome . . . 146

ÆFFINITY. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited in almost every age and country, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. The Jewish law is given in *Leviticus* xviii. (1490 B.C.) In the English prayer-book the table restricting marriage within certain degrees was set forth by authority, 1563. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the